FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA INTEREST IN COOPERATION WITH EEC NOTED

AU081114 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 Aug 85 p 7

[Milan Smolik article: "CEMA in Favor of Developing Cooperation With the EEC; Reopening of Talks"]

[Text] One of the typical features of international economic relations is the effort made by the CEMA socialist countries to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with the capitalist states, a cooperation based on equality and trust and free of any and all discrimination. That is why the secretary general of the CEMA Executive Committee recently composed a written proposal to the chairman of the Commission of European Communities to conduct negotiations and develop cooperation between the CEMA and the EEC. This would eliminate the anomalous situation whereby two large economic communities -- which are, moreover, neighbors, and which group together the states of one continent -- do not at present maintain any official mutual relations.

Not only the fact that the two communities represent almost half of the world's national income speaks in favor of resolving EEC-CEMA relations by means of an agreement, but also the data on the development of the mutual trade exchange. Last year their value reached the sum of 56.3 billion European Currency Units (ECU) -- 15 percent more than in the preceding year. At the same time the value of the CEMA countries' exports increased merely 4.6 percent. As a comparison, last year the trade exchange between the CSSR and the EEC amounted to ECU3.74 billion, which equals approximately $2.8 billion. At the same time, our export value increased 13 percent, compared with the preceding year, and the import value to the CSSR increased 12 percent.

This is not the first time that the countries of the socialist community have come out with a proposal that contacts be established and cooperation developed between CEMA and the EEC. Some 13 years ago CEMA voiced an initiative to establish businesslike contacts between the two groupings, which do have an equally objective foundation -- the increased tendency to internationalize economic life, which depends on the development of production forces -- but which are totally different in their socioeconomic content, from which there also follows the basic difference of their goals and the forms and methods of integration they use. The first talks took place in 1972; however, they were scarcely constructive on the side of the EEC, which had considerable respect for NATO orders. Whereas CEMA's approach was based on equlity and trust, at that time the EEC followed the line of discrimination, both in trade and in economic contacts with the countries of the socialist community. The EEC prevented a sensible development of the dialogue aimed at adjusting relations between the two organizations by means of a treaty, as proposed by CEMA, and urged merely the conclusion of an agreement with a limited significance that would not even enable the establishment of a mixed commission or any other consultative body. In 1978 the mutual contacts reached their peak when the delegations of the two communities met in Brussels and in Moscow; but in the end the relations again became deadlocked. Formally this was because the two sides could not agree on the text of the skeleton agreement between the EEC and CEMA; but in reality, the talks were the victim of the cooling-off of relations between East and West that was then taking place.

The individual West European states are interested in developing trade with the East. The deep economic crisis, with its millions of unemployed, is forcing them to look for new possibilities of selling their wares. However, with regard to official EEC-CEMA relations, the political observers are still signaling a continuing perplexity in the headquarters of the West European "Ten" in Brussels. And this despite the fact that the summit conference of the West European "Ten" in Milan accepted the initiative of CEMA's Executive Committee, and that the Commission of European Communities was instructed to study the proposals of the socialist countries.

The EEC has only now reacted officially to the letter dispatched by CEMA's Executive Committee with a document that expresses the formal willingness of the West European grouping to reopen the dialogue with CEMA. At the same time the community demands that CEMA explain in greater detail its ideas on the contents of a possible agreement between the two economic groupings. So far one can state only one thing: The first step has been made toward eliminating the existing anomaly.

GREEK EDITION OF HOXHA BOOK PRESENTED IN ATHENS

AU070913 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 7 (ATA) -- On occasion of putting into circulation the book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "Two Friendly Peoples", which is also published in the Greek language, the embassy of the PSR of Albania in Athens organized its presentation in the embassy seat on August 5, 1985.

This activity was attended by representatives of Athens news agency, ANA, radio television, the main newspapers of Athens, Salonica etc., representatives of foreign news agencies and press accredited to Greece, representatives of Greek antifascist resistance, persons who have had letter correspondence with Comrade Enver Hoxha, friends and well-wishers of our country and others.

From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece present were also Alexander Vajenas, director of juridical department, and Theodhoros Sotiropullos, vice director of Political Department. [spelling of Greek names as received]

The presentation of the book was made by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Athens, Ksenofon Nushi, who pointed out the great contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha to the development and strengthening of the ancient traditional friendship linking our two peoples and countries. "Our two peoples," he said, "strive to preserve and develop even further the friendly links which serve their common interests as well as peace and security in the Balkan Peninsula. The book by Comrade Enver Hoxha 'Two Friendly Peoples' has been received with great interest by the Albanian people and I express my conviction that it will also be welcomed by the friendly Greek people because it marks a precious contribution to the further strengthening of the friendship between the Albanian people and the Greek people".

The speech by Comrade Ksenofon Nushi was listened to with much interest by those present. On this occasion a cocktail party was given and the book was distributed among those present.

AWP DAILY ON FRIENDSHIP WITH BALKAN PEOPLES

AU031559 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 3 Aug 85

["Great Contribution by Comrade Enver Hoxha to the Strengthening of Peace, Stability and Understanding Between the Balkan Peoples -- Studying the Book by Comrade Enver Hoxha 'Two Friendly Peoples'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 3 (ATA) -- The book "Two Friendly Peoples", by the beloved leader of party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha, is a brilliant synthesis of the good neighbourly foreign policy of our country with the other countries of the Balkans, of his constructive efforts and steps to create a sound, stable, peaceful and friendly atmosphere in our peninsula, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article under the above title.

The special historic merit of our party, as proved and stressed by Comrade Enver Hoxha in this book, the newspaper underlines is that it led our people on a correct road, on that of the struggle against the enemies of freedom and independence and of the sincere fraternal friendship with all the peoples of the world, particularly with the neighbouring peoples and countries. It is not at all fortuitous that in the resolution of its constituent meeting, the communist party of Albania stressed: "Let's develop the love and militant cooperation with all the peoples of the Balkans, fighting heroically for their national liberation".

Our party and socialist state have always loyally and unwaveringly abided by these important principles since the first days of their founding until today.

The book "Two Friendly Peoples" once again clearly proves that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as a Balkan country, through its wise principled policy has positively influenced the process of understanding in the Balkans, the solution of acute political problems that have preoccupied and preoccupy the fraternal peoples of this zone. In all directions and at all times, the policy of our country with the neighbours has been and is good wishing, an important factor to defend the freedom and independence of the Balkan peoples from the savage attacks of the imperialist-revisionist enemies, to preserve and consolidate peace and harmony among them.

Our country has always manifested a good will and has welcomed the well wishing steps and stands of the other Balkan countries, which help in this friendly approchement among people.

The book, the newspaper continues further on, clearly confirms that our party has never considered the establishment of the good relations with this or that country as an aim in itself and only for mutual profit to the detriment of the other countries. It has considered and developed them on a broader plane in order to contribute as much as possible to the strengthening of peace, stability and understanding among all the peoples of the Balkans. Hence, it is true that the good Albanian-Greek relations serve to the same extent the Albanian people and the Greek people as well. But at the same time these relations serve the cause of peace in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and further. "We," Comrade Enver Hoxha writes, "want to live in friendship with all the peoples, particularly with the neighbouring peoples."

Of a special and contemporary interest are the discovery and confirmation in the book of those different causes that have acted to turn the Balkans into one of the most hotbeds [as received] of the world and have made the Balkan countries suffer and experience on their shoulders one misfortune after the other.

Just as Comrade Enver Hoxha analyses in this book, the real causes for the tension in the Balkans, should be sought first of all in the hegemonistic and aggressive policy of the imperialist superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, which interfere in the home affairs of the peoples in order to split and make them hostile with one another.

The newspaper writes in conclusion: The important lesson that is drawn from the book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "Two Friendly Peoples" is that genuine peace and stability and security of the peoples of the Balkans cannot be achieved without exposing and opposing the imperialist and social imperialist powers and all those who make the policy of dollar or ruble. The peoples of the Balkans do not need tutors, they are fully able to solve their problems by themselves.

IONNINA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION VISIT

AU041435 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 4 (ATA) -- These days at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of the PSR of Albania, a delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ionnina, led by its chairman Demetrios Moisiadhos paid a visit to our country.

The delegation held talks with the Chamber of Commerce of the PSR of Albania and with the foreign trade enterprises on the possibilities to further increase the trade exchanges between the two countries and particularly with the zone of Ionnina.

The delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ionnina was also received by the vice-minister of foreign trade Pajtim Ajazi.

Upon its stay in our country, the delegation visited social-cultural centers in Tirana, Durres.

It also visited the city of Gjirokaster, where it was welcomed by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council Nedin Hoxha and Dervican Village.

The Greek delegation left our country.

LONDON TALKS ON RESCHEDULING SFRY DEBTS REVIEWED

AU091206 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 9 (ATA) -- According to Yugoslav press reports, talks have been recently held in London between credit banks and Yugoslavia over its request to reschedule a part of its foreign debts. TANJUG news agency reports that the talks resulted in an agreement, according to which payment terms of 3.5 billion dollars, which were to be paid off over this year and the next three years, were postponed for a 12 year period. As it has been announced, such agreements on rescheduling of debts have been concluded this year with Yugoslavia's main 16 credit countries, while a new 300 million dollar credit for the payment of old debts has been requested from International Monetary Fund.

TANJUG admits that Yugoslavia ranks among the 10 countries with the heaviest debts in the world and that the total amount of its foreign debt, including interest rates, is estimated now at 25 billion dollars. The interest rates alone which should be paid off for the credits received amount to about 6 billion dollars.

ALIA GREETS ECUADORAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101418 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 10 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Ecuador, Leon Febres-Cordero Ribadeneyra:

"The national day of the Republic of Ecuador provides me the opportunity on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you the fervent greetings and the friendly Ecuadoran people the best wishes for their wellbeing and the prosperity of the homeland.

"I express my conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop uninterruptedly".

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT RESULTS

AU080733 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Aug 85 pp 1, 8

[BTA report: "In the Council of Minister: Plan Fulfillment Measures"]

[Text] The results of plan fulfillment in July and preparations for August were discussed. It was emphasized that, as a result of the enhanced activeness of labor collectives in the implementation of tasks set by the National Conference and the measures of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers, there is a steady trend toward improvement in plan fulfillment.

In parallel with the positive results, the attention of ministries and economic organizations was drawn to the fact that many enterprises are still failing to make efficient use of production capacities and of labor and material resources, and are lagging in plan fulfillment.

Instructions were issued that measures be taken for a decisive reduction of material expenditures, enhancement of labor productivity, and -- on the basis of the broadest utilization of intensive factor -- ensuring that at least 9 percent of annual tasks are fulfilled in August.

Competition in labor collectives must be launched with renewed strength on the eve of 9 September, holiday of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, and by the end of August all enterprises must meet and exceed the basic plan indicators.

The attention of ministries, executive committees of people's councils, and leaders of economic organizations and enterprises was very strongly drawn to the creation of the conditions necessary for highly productive work during the winter, and also to the need to ensure the most thrifty consumption of electricity and fuels for production and domestic purposes.

BALEV TALKS WITH GDR PLANNING CHAIRMAN

AU101312 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev received Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, in Varna. A positive assessment of the work done to coordinate the two countries' national economic plans through 1990 was made at the meeting. It was emphasized that the coordination is within the spirit of the accords reached between comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker and the Basic Guidelines for the Expansion and Deepening of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation and the Further Development of Socialist Economic Integration Between the Bulgarian Peoples' Republic and GDR Through 1990 and Beyond, signed by them in June 1983.

The guest conveyed the warmest comradely greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov on behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker. Comrade Milko Balev expressed thanks and, on Comrade Todor Zhivkov's behalf, conveyed most cordial greetings and wishes for new successes to the top leader of the GDR.

Coordination Protocol Signed

AU101818 Sofia BTA in English 1723 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Varna, August 10 (BTA) -- The coordination of the economic development plans of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic for the 1986-1990 period was brought to a successful completion. Today Mr Stanish Bonev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Mr Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the G.D.R. State Planning Commission, signed a protocol on the agreements reached.

The plans' coordination was carried out on the basis of the "Guidelines on the Expansion and Deepening of Economic and Techno-Scientific cooperation and on the Further Promotion of Socialist Economic Integration Between Bulgaria and the G.D.R. in the Period up to 1990 and in a More Distant Prospect", signed by the two countries' party leaders and heads of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Erich Honecker, as well as in the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the 1984 econmic summit of the C.M.E.A. member countries in Moscow.

It was agreed to extend and deepen the existing specialisation and cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, in the chemical industry and metallurgy.

It is planned that the G.D.R. will be supplying Bulgaria with opencast mining equipment, lathes, road and rail transport vehicles, food industry machinery, farming machines, automation devices, etc.

Bulgaria's exports to the G.D.R. will be comprised chiefly of hauling and hoisting devices, computing equipment, electrical engineering porducts, chemicals. The traditional deliveries of agricultural produce will go on.

More on Protocol

LD102038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Varna, 10 Aug (ADN) -- The deliberations concerning the coordination of the economic plans for the period 1986 to 1990 between the GDR and Bulgaria ended with the signing of the protocol in Bulgaria on Saturday. The document bears the signatures of Gerhard Schuerer and Stanish Bonev, vice premiers and chairmen of the two countries' planning commissions.

Arrangements were agreed upon to raise efficiency and deepen the specialization and cooperation in production. Conditions were created to ensure that trade between the two countries will develop steadily and dynamically through 1986 to 1990. Of great significance to this are primarily heavy engineering and electrical engineering-electronics. Trade will also be expanded in the areas of chemical industry and metallurgy.

The GDR imports from Bulgaria especially those products, important for the national economy and for meeting the demand by the population, such as polypropylene, sodium phosphate, chemical wood pulp, chipboard, industrial trucks, wookworking machinery, peripheral machinery for computers, lead accumulators and electric cookers.

Also among the major imports are agricultural and food products, in particular grapes, peaches, table wines, canned fruits and vegetables, tobacco and cigarettes. The GDR exports opencast mining equipment, machine tools, road and rail vehicles, equipment for the food and luxury food industry, agricultural machinery, automation equipment, scientific instruments, electronic modules, potash fertilizer, polyurethane, propylene, pesticides, light chemical wood pulp and paper industry products, electrical household appliances and other consumer goods.

Agreements for the expansion of tourism were concluded. On the same day Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Gerhard Schuerer for a talk. The two politicians paid tribute to the results of the economic plan coordination as an expression of the high state of scientific-technological and economic cooperation and of the fraternal relations between the GDR and Bulgaria.

FRG'S STRAUSS VISITS; MEETS LUKANOV 10 AUGUST

AU111625 Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Bulgaria -- F.R.G.: Businesslike cooperation -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- Enroute to Turkey, visiting Bulgaria on August 10 and 11 was Mr Franz Josef Strauss, minister-president of Bavaria. During his brief stay here he conferred with Deputy Premier Andrey Lukanov. They discussed the possibilities for an expanded cooperation between Bulgarian foreign trade organisations and West German companies, ones from Bavaria included.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN CONGRESS REVIEWED

AU061003 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 5 August 1985 carries on page 6 a 700-word unattributed article entitled "A Front of Struggle, a Front of Victory. 40 Years Since the Creation of the Broadest Sociopolitical Organization in Albania."

The article begins: "The 40th anniversary of the First Congress of the Democratic Front of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania falls on 5 August. Without going deeply into history, it has to be noted that the foundations of the Democratic Front were laid during the years of the Albanian Peoples' antifascist national liberation struggle."

The item goes on to note that the Albanian Communist Party was "the inspirer and organizer of the National Liberation Front (today's Democratic Front)," traces at length the front's history and development since September 1942, remarks that "the first democratic elections in the country's history were held in December 1945," and concludes:

"In these jubilee days the Bulgarian working people send their most sincere greetings to the Albanian working people and best wishes for new successes in the building of socialism. They are convinced that there are no insuperable barriers to the development of relations between our two peoples in the spirit of the traditional friendship and cooperation, for the sake of peace and socialism."

DZHUROV ATTENDS NAVY DAY CELEBRATION IN VARNA

AU092019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Varna to mark Navy Day. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, okrug and city leaders, deputy ministers, the commander, admirals and generals of the Navy, the USSR's consul general in Varna, and Soviet military representatives. The sailors, petty officers, officers, and admirals of our Navy were warmly greeted on behalf of the Varna public. A greetings telegram to the Bulgarian Navy seamen from the USSR's Black Sea Fleet (?leadership) was read.

CHUDOMIR ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES PCF'S HERZOG

AU091605 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov met Philippe Herzog, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. During the conversation, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Philippe Herzog briefed each other on the two parties' activities and exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international situation. The reciprocal desire for further development of friendly relations between the BCP and PCF was confirmed.

FILIPOV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN SOVIET UNION

For Moscow TASS and radio accounts of the visit to the Soviet Union by a Bulgarian delegation led by BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Grisha Filipov, including his talks with CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, see the Eastern Europe section of the 9 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHARTER 77 DOCUMENT DEMANDS USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

Three Dissidents Arrested

NC111243 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 11 Aug 25

[Excerpts] Prague August 11 (AFP) -- Jiri Dienstbier, a spokesman for Charter 77, the leading Czechoslovak dissident group, was arrested last night, his friends said today. They said police also seized a copy of the declaration which Charter 77 intends to publish on the 17th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia on August 21, 1968.

Mr Dienstbier was the third dissident to be arrested in two days. The writer Vaclav Havel and former Communist youth leader Ladislav Lis were arrested on Friday at Mr Lis' home in Peklo, Northern Bohemia. Their friends said the police also searched the premises. Their friends said the police also searched the premises.

The Charter 77 statement, four typewritten pages of about 1,500 words, began circulating here on Thursday.

Dissidents Released

AU120929 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0836 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Prague -- The three Czech dissidents Dienstbier, Havel, and Lis, who were arrested on 9 and 10 August, were released yesterday.

In Dienstbier's apartment a Charter 77 document was found that should have been published on 21 August, on the 17th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of the CSSR. In this declaration Charter 77 demands the withdrawal of the 80,000 Soviet soldiers stationed in the CSSR and an unlimited amnesty for all dissidents.

HAVLIN ON 17th CPCZ CONGRESS, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD112141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Today was the peak day of the 30th year of the Chod festivities held in Domazlice.

Prior to the main program, the participants in the Chod festivities were greeted by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. When talking about preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, he said, among other things:

[Begin Havlin recording] It will be a congress that will critically assess the present stage of building an advanced socialist society. It will discuss its development program in the coming decade and the tasks we will implement in our entire internal political life, as well as in international relations. It will be a meeting whose results will influence the life and work of every citizen of our country. The preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, as is generally known from the recent session of the Central Committee and the addresses of Comrade Husak, are already taking place at all levels, in all the party organs and organizations, before the eyes of the broad public, and with the public's active participation.

Preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are meeting with exceptional interest in our country.

It is a source of inspiration for us, for assessing the most complex problems we face in the individual spheres of political activity, in management and organization and planning, in the development of the political system and socialist democracy, in implementing the rights and duties of the working people, and in the entire complex of other questions being tackled by our people. Many of these problems could be eliminated if everyone consistently fulfilled their labor and civic duties.

It is no secret that much demanding and complex work is in store for us in the coming years. We must tackle many things in a more practical and resolute way than we have done so far. We must not abandon the present policy of introducing and speedily implementing the results of science and technology into everyday practice, above all in production.

The requirements on each one of us, whatever field we might be working in, above all on management employees, are increasing in an unprecedented way. We know that large unused reserves still exist, that high quality work is not being performed everywhere, and that there is often mismanagement of raw materials, energies, the human labor force, qualifications and education. There are even citizens in our socialist society who are living at the expense of honest working people and who are not even badly off. We can cope with all these ailments if, and only if, we find an efficient, united, and powerful method of combating them, if the measures being adopted become the joint affair of all of us. [end recording]

CHNOUPEK FETED BY FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD091549 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Today in Prague's Cernin Palace, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met the members of Prague's diplomatic corps. Bela Kovace, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic and doyen of the diplomatic corps, on behalf of the representatives of diplomatic missions in Czechoslovakia congratulated Bohuslav Chnoupek on his 60th birthday, and on the conferment on him of the Order of the Republic. He singled our the CSSR's active share in the policy of detente, the viability of which was once again confirmed at the recent meeting held to mark the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference. Minister Chnoupek gave assurences that the aim of Czechoslovak foreign policy will continue to be not to permit nuclear war and to defend peace on our planet. He stressed that it would be very beneficial if the positive framework of the Helsinki meeting could manifest itself distinctly also in the field of military disarmament and if the USSR were followed in its exemplary peace initiatives.

YOUTH FESTIVAL PACTS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES VIEWED

AU060818 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Interview with Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union's Central Committee, by SMENA staff journalist Milan Stefanka: "Eight Days for the Future of Our Plant"; conducted "shortly after the closing ceremony in Luzhiniki Park" marking the end of the 12th Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students]

[Excerpts] Stefanka: How did attempts by the United States and some other imperialist forces to disturb the festival's tranquil course and the unity of the international youth movement manifest themselves at the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students?

Jeneral: It is true that in the course of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students there were some attempts to discredit and cast doubt upon the ideas of the festival and the idea of the festival movement in general. One can unequivocally say that these attempts did not succeed because they met with decisive opposition from the overwhelming majority of delegates, who were, above all, interested in a constructive dialogue. All festival events were marked by an excellent atmosphere that was not conducive to any attempts aimed at smashing the unity and friendship of the world's progressive young generation.

Stefanka: During the festival a series of deliberations took place between representatives of youth and student organizations from all over the world. What use did we make of that opportunity, Comrade Chairman?

Jeneral: During the 8 festival days a total of 104 bilateral meetings and deliberations were held between the representatives of our youth union and the leadership of the national festival delegations and individual youth and student delegations from various countries of the world. From that number it is already evident that we made full use of that opportunity. We also signed 15 agreements and cooperation protocols. The most important of them is the agreement signed with the fraternal Leninist Komosomol, which constitutes the cornerstone in the development of our international activity and in the activity of the Socialist Youth Union. We also signed cooperation agreements with youth and student organizations of the GDR, PPR, SRV, Cuba, Afghanistan, Greece, Cyprus, and Nicaragua.

SLOVAK SR MINISTER ON POOR ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

AU081300 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 6 August on page 3 and 7 August on page 4 carries in two installments a 5,400-word article by Frantisek Miseje, member of the CPSL Central Committee and minister of finance of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR), entitled "Raising Profitability -- an Objective Need of Economic Development." The 3,100-word first installment of the article discusses the "low level of profitability" in the Slovak economy and its causes. The 2,300-word second installment stresses the need to overcome this problem in the next 5-year plan and outlines ways of achieving that goal.

Miseje opens the first installment by stating that despite a number of "positive features" in the economic development of Slovakia since the beginning of the current 5-year plan in 1981, the Slovak economy has failed to make use of all its potentials, especially in efficiency and profitability. In the past 4 years, Miseje says, the return on outlays in the economy that is administered by SSR central agencies was only around 6 percent (5.65 percent in 1984), compared with a statewide average of more than 11 percent. According to Miseje, almost 40 centrally administered enterprises in the SSR even failed to break even last year, with the Bukoza Vranov pulp mill, for example, having a profitability rate (that is, the ratio between the value of output and costs) of minus 31.6 percent.

The author attributes tha problem of poor profitability to the failure of leading economic personnel to "adequately respond" to the calls of the party for a "fundamental turnabout in approaching questions of economic efficiency." He says: "Compared to the past, little has changed in the attitudes of some managerial employees of ministries, general directorates, and enterprises toward persisting shortcomings. The old style and methods of management and diehardism continue to prevail in decisionmaking, in planning measures for the solution of problems, but also in justifying why it was impossible to remove shortcomings. This suggests an unexacting approach to the tasks formulated by the party and society in the programs of economic development."

Miseje deplores the fact that because in the past economic plans were usually adjusted in restrospect to the actual state of plan fulfillment, the economic sphere does not even feel the consequences of its poor performance. This is accountable for a climate, Miseje says, in which "work collectives and frequently also party and trade union organizations and even higher bodies assume that, even if there are shortcomings, everything is, in fact, okay and there is no need to change anything, let alone change it radically." Miseje cites the exampie of several loss-making Slovak economic production units and enterprises -- the timber and furniture industry economic production unit, the Chemiceluloza plant in Zilina, the Leoin cotton works in Ruzomberok, the Michalovce ground construction projects, and the Chemkostav plant in Humenne -- which have all failed to fulfill the tasks of their "consolidation program" designed to improve their profitability.

The author goes on to list the "basic causes" of poor profitability in the Slovak economy. The first "adverse influence" on profitability, he says, is that of the "low yield of a number of past investment projects, especially the inadequate return on capital." Miseje says that some important production facilities have been put on stream with a delay of 2 or more years, prove to be "intolerably expensive," and have still not reached the planned output.

The "center of gravity of the problems of efficiency and profitability" in the Slovak economy, Miseje goes on to say, lies, however, in the "low standard of utilization of raw and industrial materials, fuels, and energy." Despite the overfulfillment of last year's plan in reducing the material-intensiveness of production, he says, it continues to be "intolerably high." The reduction of per-unit production input in recent years, which was effected "without any radical changes in the structure and innovation of products," is seen by Miseje as evidence that "there continues to be plenty of wasteful consumption."

The third cause of the poor profitability rate of a number of enterprises, Miseje continues, is the poor quality of their products. He says that it would be wrong to be satisfied with the fact that, for example, Slovak industry has raised the percentage of its products rated as first quality to 20 percent "because we often convince ourselves that our quality rating is not always objective." This demonstrated by the "unfavorable development of the efficiency of exports," Miseje sayed, and by the need to subsidize loss-making exports from society's means. According to the Slovak finance minister, in the past 4 years it was necessary to subsidize exports of enterprises administered by SSR central agencies to the tune of Kcs14 billion, with the bulk of these subsidies going to organizations run by the Slovak Ministry of Industry.

The next cause of lagging profitability listed in the article is "insufficient thrift and discipline." Miseje notes that unplanned unproductive expenditures in the centrally-administered sector of the Slovak economy amounted to more than Kcs1.8 billion in the past 4 years and he singles out the timber and furniture industry and the Slovakotex economic production units as having had the "decisive share" in these unnecessary outlays.

In concluding the first installment of the article, Miseje sayed that a total of Kcs58 billion from the SSR budget has been spent on the needs of the economic sphere administered by SSR central agencies in the past 4 years, of which more than Kcs45 billion has been for noninvestment needs. On the other hand, profits over the same period totalled only roughly Kcs43 billion. This shows, he says, that "the degree of financing of the needs of the economy from its own resources -- as required by the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy -- was very low in all 4 years of the present quinquennium, and the contributions of several enterprises and economic production units to society's resources were either minimal or nonexistent."

Miseje says that it is understandable when agriculture, the food industry, or the forest and water economy have to rely on subsidies from the budget, but he calls it "much more difficult to explain why, for example, the Slovcepa, Slovakotex, and timber and furniture industry economic production units in industry or the ground construction projects and industrial construction projects' economic production units in the building industry failed to self-finance their own needs."

Opening the second installment of the article, Miseje says that the next, the eighth, 5-year plan must mark a "truly fundamental breakthrough in the intensive development of the economy" because the current efficiency and profitability levels are not up to future economic needs. That is why the "Main Directions of the Economic Development of the SSR in the Eighth 5-Year Plan" foresee for the branches administered by the SSR central agencies "an increase in the creation of profits from this year's Kcs 13 billion to Kcs24-25 billion in 1990 and an increase in the profitability rate from 6.7 percent to more than 12 percent." Miseje points out that, from the viewpoint of the needs of the economy, these are only "minimal tasks" and that in the sector of Slovak industry, where the "greatest reserves and the greatest losses are concentrated " the growth rates of profits and profitability will have to be much higher.

Miseje goes on to contrast these economic targets with the draft plans as submitted by economic production units and enterprises. He says that in their draft plans the economic production units and enterprises continue to "conceal their reserves and underrate their possibilities" and "do not ensure the targets" set in the "Main Directions." Miseje terms these practices "unacceptable" and "in contravention of the principles of intensification and khozraschet" and calls for "energetic resistance to all attempts at conserving in the plans low profitability and loss-making." He says that it is necessary to convince all employees that "it is not only essential, but also beneficial to work profitably." However, for this to happen, he adds, "it is necessary to ensure in the entire system of management that those who perform poorly and do not create the necessary resources are also made to fully feel the consequences."

Speaking about the preparations of plans for the next 5-year plans, Miseje also urges the "maximal stability" of these plans and warns against "repeating the bad practice of past years" when enterprises deliberately "underrated" the expected fulfillment of the annual plan in order to have a lower point of departure for the plan of the subsequent year.

In the remaining part of the article Miseje outlines ways of achieving the desired turnaround in the development of profitability. In this connection he refers to the elimination of "manifestations of lack of discipline and wasteful management," to "substantial acceleration of scientific and technological progress," to the reorientation of investments toward efficient and inexpensive modernization projects with fast returnability, and to innovation and improvement in the structure and quality of products as a way of reducing their material-intensiveness and raising their exportability.

U.S. HELPING PAKISTAN CREATE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

AU070800 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Aug 85 p 7

["(RN)"-signed commentary in the "Following the Report" column: "The Creation of a Pakistani Nuclear Potential"; first graph a CTK report published in boldface]

[Text] Delhi (CTK) -- Pakistan has received yet another large delivery of the most modern American F-16 fighter-bombers.

The United States has already delivered to Pakistan 40 such airplanes, which can carry nuclear arms.

-- The deliveries of American F-16 fighter-bombers are part of the gradual creation of a Pakistani nuclear potential and, as is justly pointed out by many Indian newspapers, also a threat to India, as well as part of the effort to strengthen Pakistan's role as the bridgehead for aggressive strategy in southern and Southwest Asia. Referring to the U.S. intelligence services, the American ABC television network recently announced that Pakistan has already carried out tests on the detonating mechanism for nuclrear weapons. As far back as November 1984, a Pakistani tradesman named Nazir Achmad Vaid [name as published] was arrested and later deported from the United States; he was apprehended with 50 kryotrones, the memory elements of computers for the detonating mechanism of nuclear arms produced by the American AGG company. Now, after the tests of this mechanism have taken place, it is confirmed that the secret channels for transporting these elements for nuclear arms to Pakistan have been maintained. In the opinion of India's military experts, Pakistan -- as a consequence of the unfavorable reaction of world opinion -- does not need to carry out a nuclear explosion because it is sufficient for it to test merely the individual nuclear arms components. The very fact that the detonating mechanism test took place proves that Islamabad possesses nuclear weapons, for which it it also has nuclear carriers as is testified to by the deliveries of the American F-16 aircraft. This has enhanced even further the threat to India and the other countries in southern and southwestern Asia.

BRIEFS

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS -- The infant and newborn mortality rate has been declining by 3 to 4 percent a year in the CSSR in the eighties and currently amounts to 15 deaths up to 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. "Reserves" continue to exist in eliminating differences between the two republics, as the mortality rate in Slovakia is "substantially higher" than in the Czech lands. Among the negative features of the demographic development is the growing number of abortions. A total of 140,200 abortions, for example, registered in the CSSR last year. A total of 113,800 pregnancies were terminated by an induced abortion, which bears out the insufficient application of modern contraceptive methods. There were 37,000 divorces in 1984, which makes the CSSR a country with a "medium divorce rate" by European standards. [Summary] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 8 Aug 85 p 7 AU]

FLIGHTS TO BEIRUT RESUMED -- Czechoslovak Airlines announced the resumption of flights No 540 and No 541 to Beirut, Lebanon, as of 11 August. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Aug 85 p 2 AU]

HOPS GROWING -- Hops will be harvested from an area of 11,657 hectares in the CSSR this year, of which 11 percent are in Slovakia. The state plan provided for a harvest of 14,200 metric tons of dry hops, which represents per-hectare yields averaging 1.218 metric tons. The harvest in the Slovak SR will begin on 17 August and in the Czech SR on 20 August. The present state of the crop "does not promise a record harvest, but it will be higher than last year." A total of 637 harvesting machines will be employed in this year's harvest. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 8 Aug 85 pp 1-2 AU]

CAR SALES UP -- Sales of passenger cars in the first half of 1985 were almost 11 percent higher than in the same period last year. Sales of motor vehicles totalled 65,000 in the CSSR, of which more than 48,000 were purchased in the Czech SR. [Text] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 8 Aug 85 p 4 AU]

ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1985

AU081305 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Aug 85 p 10

[Central Statistical Office report on economic performance for the first half of 1985]

[Text] First Half of 1985 (data in percentages of the figures for the same period last year)

Industrial State and Cooperative Enterprises' Gross Production Value (including small companies and small cooperatives)	100.4
Industrial State Enterprises and Industrial Cooperatives (excluding small companies and small cooperatives, etc.)	
Volume of gross production value:	
Industry total	100.0
Within this: Metallurgy	95.1
Machine industry	101.0
Chemical industry	102.7
Building materials industry	93.2
Light industry	99.5
Food industry	97.9
Industry, excluding food industry	100.4
Number of employees	98.7
Gross product per employee	101.3
Average monthly wages per employee	108.1
Construction-building industry (including small companies and small cooperatives):	
Production of building industry	86.7
Number of employees	94.5
Average monthly wages per employee	105.7
Retail trade (at current prices):	106.4
Within this: food and beverages	106.5
articles of apprarel	105.1
miscellaneous manufactured articles	106.5
Procurement	93.0
Within this: Plant products	117.8
with live animals	89.4
animal products	92.4
Production of transport enterprises:	
Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage kilometer)	94.8
Long-distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.9
Population's Revenue From Central Sources (Because part of the accumulations and incomes were used for business expenditures, the level of nominal incomes is about 1 percent lower than that of the overall population's revenue)	108.2
Consumer price index	107.0
Including the 1985 price changes	104.5

According to the data of the Central Statistical Office, production of the industrial sector (together with small companies and other small organizations) increased 0.4 percent; excluding the food industry the increase was 0.9 percent. Daily average production went up more rapidly, by 2 and 2.5 percent respectively, because there were two working days fewer this year than in 1984. The production of large state enterprises and larger cooperatives equals that of last year, but based on the daily average it expanded 1.6 percent. The branches of energetics, mechanical engineering and the chemical industry increased their output, while production of the other major branches decreased in varying degrees. The domestic sales of state enterprises and industrial cooperatives remained unchanged, while export sales showed a slight decline compared to those of last year. This decline was mainly due to a considerable drop in food exports. Excluding food, exports increased 1.8 percent. (The data on registered orders for the second half of 1985 in the industrial sector indicate a further increase.) The staff of industrial state enterprises and industrial cooperatives decreased by 18,500 persons, i.e. 1.3 percent. The number of employees in smaller businesses increased, therefore the total number of employees in the industrial sector decreased by only 0.3 percent compared to the first half of 1984. Productivity showed a modest -- around 1 percent -- increase.

The output of the construction building industry dropped more than 13 percent because of the severe winter and the decreasing demand for investments. The number of employees decreased by 16,000, or 5.5 percent, over the same period last year. The total number of finished apartments in the country was 17,600, which is 470 less than for the same time last year. The decrease was characteristic for the construction of homes in the semiprivate sector, while the number of finished state apartments increased. Among the various groups of communities an increase was registered in the apartment construction in the capital, while there was a decrease in other towns and villages.

The sales of farm produce dropped 7 percent. A decrease was registered in the number of live animals and animal production. As the animal stock decreased, the sales of pigs for slaughter dropped by 15 percent, cattle for slaughter by 4 percent, and sheep for slaughter by 3 percent compared to the same period last year. Sales of poultry remained unchanged and the sales of animal products (milk, eggs, wool) dropped 7.6 percent compared to the same period last year. Sales of plant products and garden produce, mainly from last year's crop, increased 17.8 percent.

In the first half of the year, retail trade increased 6.4 percent at current consumer prices and remained unchanged at comparative prices compared to that of a year ago. With trade calculated at comparative prices, the sales of food and beverages in shops increased 2.9 percent, the sales of miscellaneous manufactured articles remained the same as last year, and the sale of clothing and tourists catering decreased 4.4 and 1.9 percent respectively. The prices of retail trade goods increased compared to the same period last year, and within this the prices of clothing increased 9.9 percent. In the first half of the year, socialist bodies spent 62.6 billion forints, 6.5 billion forints or 9.4 percent less than last year. The decrease was significant in the amounts for investments by the councils and enterprises (more than 10 percent), but the amount spent in centrally-financed -- especially large-scale -- investments was also below that of last year.

WATER MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD091813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, 9 Aug (ADN) -- A working program for scientific and technological cooperation between the GDR and Hungary in water management was signed in Budapest on Friday.

It covers the 1986-1990 period. The document bears the signatures of the GDR deputy premier and minister for environmental protection and water management, Dr Hans Reichelt, and the chairman of the Hungarian National Water Affairs Office, Anatal Kovacs.

Future cooperation is aimed particularly at processes and solutions relating to the rational use of water and improving the protection of inland waters; improving the purification of drinking water and the treatment of sewage; recovering valuable materials from sewage; preventing the pollution of the water table and surface water by harmful substances; and using modern computer technology for the design of water management plants aimed at comprehensive intensification of the existing fixed assets and rational management of the waters. The further development of work-splitting cooperation in the development of new technology and in planning was agreed.

Dr Hans Reichelt told ADN that the agreed new working programs for cooperation in environmental protection and water management are based on the good results achieved for the two socialist states in past years. The further development of work-splitting cooperation in research and technological development and on new projects, and the exchange of specialists has led to a further increase in efficiency in scientific and technological work in both countries. This is also a contribution to solving tasks agreed within the CEMA framework.

The GDR minister also announced that the study of experiences in the rational use of raw materials, the utilization of chemical waste products, the treatment of toxic waste products in chemical enterprises so that they do not cause damage, and discussions with scientists and specialists in institutes and water management plants has led to new knowledge.

LOSONCZI PRESENTS ORDER TO USSR COL GEN KOCHETOV

LD091026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1015 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The Presidential Council has awarded the Order of the Red Banner to Colonel General Kochetov, former commander of the Southern Group of Forces temporarily stationed in our country, in recognition of his merits in strengthening Hungarian-Soviet relations. The order was presented to Colonel General Kochetov, who is now leaving Hungary, by Pal Lozonczi.

INTEGRATION OF GYPSIES IN ECONOMY, SOCIETY VIEWED

AU081158 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Aug 85 p 3

[Sandor Palko article: "The Thorny Path of Adjustment"]

[Text] They represent 3.6 percent of the population, that is, some 380,000 citizens, and as a result we cannot be indifferent to their fate and problems. The gypsy population is following the thorny path of social adjustment. Some of them have already reached the average standard, many of them, however, have just taken the first steps in this direction.

But the wheels of time cannot be turned back: Under the influence of state measures and local initiatives the majority of gypsy families have deserted the unhealthy areas in the last decade; hardly more than 10 percent of gypsy families still live there today. They have purchased houses, built houses with discounts and advantageous loans and support supplied by the National Savings Bank, and their workplaces are mainly in the villages. In many places they were given plots and state supplied tenement housing with local council aid.

There Was a Need to Move

Change required movement and movement required incentives. To purchase a house, no matter how cheap and advantageous, one needs some cash. To have cash one needs a steady job and income. And steady work requires knowledge. This is what is called a vicious circle. The circumstances hindering the development of gypsies' life can be explained by recurring causes that cannot be separated from each other.

Let us, for example, examine the situation in employment. Statistics clearly show an improvement, but the lessons that can be drawn from these figures are a different matter. According to a recent survey made by the interministerial coordination committee examining the situation of the gypsy population, 53 percent of the women have a steady job. This is important if we take into consideration the fact that gypsy families generally raise several children, and this makes it difficult for the mother to take a job and makes commuting almost impossible.

As for the gypsy males of working age, 85 percent of them are steadily employed. There is no difference between gypsies and nongypsies in this respect. The former group, however -- and this is objectively shown in the statistics -- lacking adequate schooling and professional training, can take up mainly jobs that require less knowledge for more modest wages than the average. Thus, while we are witnessing great changes in important elements of the "vicious circle," in other respects the backwardness of the living conditions of the gypsy population has hardly decreased.

We could, of course, analyze in detail the reasons for this situation. The fact is that mutually responsible prejudices are also present with or without any reason. We often find the gypsies in a street are cut off from other people, or in separate rooms, or even on a separate floor in workers' hostels.

Local councils can ease and accelerate the gypsy population's adjustment to society. The extent of the above-mentioned seclusion and adequate representation of the gypsy population's interests in community public opinion, in accordance with their proportion, depend also on the local councils. Unfortunately, today we meet very few of their representatives in the council bodies, even in communities where the proportion of the gypsy population would justify a better representation. It is true that in most places they themselves do not take the initiative, either. On the other hand, their disadvantageous situation is reflected in this case, too: Public activity requires aptitudes and talent. The councils should introduce more incentive measures to break through such obstacles, among other things; to make it possible for the gypsy population to voice their problems; and to also involve them in solving these problems.

With the Community's Driving Force

Then we have the way of thinking and the spiritual backwardness derived from the "gypsy shack." As long as this exists how can we expect them to organize their lives the same as other people do? In schooling and education there is still a great distance separating them from the average citizens. This, among other things, also explains -- even if it does not justify -- the reason why, compared to other strata of the population, a larger number of gypsies become involved with lawbreaking.

No matter where we start from in the "vicious circle," it is clear that the tasks are complex. First priority among the tasks is schooling. Real and long-term change can be expected only from the education and upbringing of children.

Half of the gypsy children attend kindergarten classes.

These children attending kindergarten will most certainly find it easier to adjust to the smaller and then the larger communities of society. The problem is that many villages do not have kindergartens, and children who do not attend kindergarten will hardly be able to compete with the others in school. This is particularly true of gypsy children, as a considerable number of them speak Hungarian only with difficulty, and they possess a weak knowledge of words and concepts. They should be taught separately by kindergarten teachers and teachers who would help them to make up for the lack of language skills prior to the school years.

As far as education is concerned, we know of several well-intentioned initiatives. Let us remember the organization of gypsy classes. In some places the children were taught separately from the others. Then this system proved to be wrong because in this way the pulling force of the community is weaker, it is more difficult to make up for lagging behind, and the teacher himself is more inclined to lower the level of requirements. More important is the fact that this method does not ease adjustment to the school and village community either, as this method only postpones it to a time when adjustment is already more difficult.

It is a fact that we must deal with gypsy children more attentively and more patiently, but not by separating them and secluding them from the others! To give a concrete example: The village of Dunaszentgyorgy in Tolna County seems to have found a good solution. A weekday student home was organized for gypsy children in the village: They attend the school and kindergarten together with the others. This facilitates their development and the development of friendly relations. They do not go home from school but to the student home where teachers help them and where every one of them has his own cupboard, clean clothes, and three meals a day, that is, a place where they learn to lead an orderly life. The daytime kindergarten operates in the same fashion. Children who spend 8 to 10 years from their third year of age in such communities view the world differently from those who stayed at home.

Even if not unique, the Dunaszentgyorgy example is still not widespread. It often happens, unfortunately, that because of a supposed lack of aptitude the student is dismissed rather than accepting more and more complex tasks.

Some 50 percent of the gypsy children of school age pass through general school. Of those who graduate, only 37 percent continue their studies, although generally this proportion is above 90 percent with other groups.

They Should Be Given a Trade, Too

We should reach the point at which the gypsy population, following its adjustment, is not stuck at the level of unskilled workers. This is an urgent matter as we are talking here about the prosperity of a considerable number of people. It is also an urgent matter because professional and thorough knowledge capable of adjusting to the requirements is an ever-increasing demand in workplaces. However, parents do not always encourage the children to continue their studies, as the family also needs the income of teenagers 15-16 years of age. The local councils could and should somehow cooperate with the enterprises in solving this problem. Accommodation in students' hostels must be solved and the enterprises, for instance, could offer scholarships for graduates. Thus these young people would depend less on parental support and at the same time they would commit themselves to the given trade and to the given enterprise.

Elimination of the existing gypsy colonies is a tough task that can hardly be postponed, a task of the state and of the councils in addition to the families in question. The closed world of the colonies preserves the old "gypsy shack" way of day-to-day living. Moving out should be encouraged by all means, for example by a more realistic determination of the amount of National Savings Bank credit for housing purchases or construction purposes.

The councils could take care of plots, organizing construction and material support of small income families with many children, families that are most in need. There are perhaps people who now frown and claim that the gypsy population receives "too much" help from society. If we take a look at the list of people who are in need of various social assistance, this may seem even more so. But it is also true that the gypsy population receives very little or nothing at all from the great majority of social allocations, such as, for instance, holiday allowances or professional and high-level training allowances. This is because they should first reach the point where they are able to make some use of these possibilities. Their adjustment and integration can be implemented only through the community's pulling force -- this for the benefit of the entire society.

POLL SHOWS HALF OF POPULATION 'CRITICAL'

AU091405 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 27 Jul 85 pp 6-7

[Stanislaw Kwiatkowski article: "Criticism and Credibility"]

[Excerpts] The reports issued by the Public Opinion Polls Center show that at least 50 percent of our people are critical of the state of our economy, the government, and policy in general.

Some people are critical because they are impatient and want faster changes, some wish to be helpful in their criticism, and some want to chide the champions of the system that they oppose. There are very few of the latter, but they do exist.

What is it that people most frequently criticize, saying so to those at the "top?" People are extremely sensitive and even oversensitive with regard to issues such as social justice, democracy, reliable information, and so on. They react emotionally and immediately to the arrogance of officials and to personal connections at the local level of power, and they are in decisive opposition to unjustified privileges, abuses of posts for personal gain, other abuses, profiteering, and acquisition of goods in short supply through connections. They revolt against bad work organization, confusion, and waste in enterprises. This shows that people know -- and are agreed upon -- what they oppose.

The government should not be worried by this because people criticize and condemn that which is antisocialist. Through this kind of criticism our people have already become socialist, and there is no question of any return to what is out of date and compromised. People will not come to terms with various features of social ills. The government can count on their enormous support for actions against such ills. Judging by the results of the public opinion polls, in this connection people are to some extent even impatient and skeptical about whether the government can cope with this difficult situation.

One of the national poll questions was: "The government has said that it is continuing to prevent any return of our past crises. Do you think this is really so?"

Some 48-49 people replied "no"; some 26 percent said: "What is being done is superficial and is no guarantee that crises will not return"; and 13 percent said: "Old methods are being employed in many cases"; and 9 percent said: "Nothing is being done to prevent a return of old crises."

To the question: "Will the government's present policy help us overcome our economic crisis?" some 64 percent of respondents replied: "probably not", or "no." This means that people are clearly pessimistic about our economy. Still, while economic pessimism deepens, political optimism goes up. People are not concerned about the country's political situation, but they are concerned about our economic situation. The sense of being threatedned on account of price hikes is considerable and natural. Some 73 percent of respondents are dissatisfied with prices, 61 percent with the bad flow of industrial goods, 53 percent with the bad flow of consumer goods to shops, 41 percent with wages and earnings, and 11-28 percent with other issues, including political ones.

Does the government draw the necessary conclusions in this connection and modify its political actions? Probably not quite. Criticism has now become a special skill of our political adversaries, who are monopolizing it. Many of our politicians do not know how to respond to this criticism.

I think that we should stimulate, encourage, and organize critical thinking and views and assume the initiative. We should do this primarily through progaganda, the information policy, and the mass media because this is the easiest way. Unfortunately, our propaganda is unable to convince many people of what they should believe in. Our propaganda often convinces those who have already been convinced, including propaganda cadres, and continues to fight our adversaries. We have too many champions of fighting propaganda, which is always the same and which fights rather than convinces. Martial law is behind us, and today we need a different approach.

Some 50 percent of our people need multilateral argumentation and not one-sided, black-and-white argumentation. These people want to be convinced and enjoy the luxury of choice. Propaganda must enable these people to vent their criticism and have their say to the full. It must make it possible to ridicule extreme, harmful, and stupid views. Our television has already tried to do this.

JARUZELSKI HIGHLIGHTS NEGLECT HAMPERING FARMERS

LD092157 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers has held debates. The government acquainted itself with the course of the harvest. From the report presented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry it arises that, despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the progress of work is satisfactory.

Up to 7 August a total of 868,000 metric tonnes of rapeseeds, which constitutes 79 percent of the envisaged deliveries, had been procured. The current rainfall is delaying the grain harvest, which has so far been completed over an area of a mere 1.6 million hectares, that is, 20 percent of the total. Procurement has commenced, and so far the granaries have received around 294,000 metric tonnes of grain. It is envisaged that the largest deliveries of grain will take place in the second and third 10 days of August. According to the first Main Statistics Office forecasts, the rape yield will be close to that of last year, and the harvest will amount to around 1,080 million metric tonnes. The grain harvest will also be similar to the level achieved last year.

The weather conditions are rendering difficult the gathering of grain, particularly by means of combines. Consequently, the exploitation to a greater degree of harvesting implements is necessary. Measures must also be undertaken to allow the preliminary drying of grain at the farms, as well as the maintenance of procurement discipline and the (?transfer) and proper storage of grain from this year's harvest.

Next the Council of Ministers heard a report about the flood danger, especially in the southern part of the country. A flood alert is in force in the Katowice, Bielsko-Biala, Opole, Krakow, Nowy Sacz, and Walbrzych voivodships. The measures undertaken to limit losses and ensure essential aid for the resident population in the threatened territories were approved.

Summing up this part of the session, Premier, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski drew particular attention to the various kinds of neglect hampering the farmers' work. Referring to reports about the effects of the flood situation in some localities, the premier instructed that a special commission be set up to examine the causes of the established defects in construction and public amenity projects, and to draw conclusions about those responsible for this state of affairs. Public opinion will be informed about the commission's findings.

The Council of Ministers considered a report by the finance minister about Poland's payment situation this year.

The relevant decisions were taken. Moreover, a directive was issued concerning the organization and scope of action of the supervisory councils of the Social Insurance Institution (ZUS).

This has been a report on today's session of the Council of Ministers.

PZPR'S BEJGER ASSESSES GDANSK POLITICAL SITUATION

AU061544 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 27 Jul 85 p 5

[Interview with Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, by Marek Henzler: "The Frontline Voivodship"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Henzler: People say that Gdansk Voivodship is a crisis voivodship.

Bejger: Every voivodship has some specific features and so has ours, not only because it borders on the sea, but also because of its composition: It is made up of the territories that belonged before the war to Poland, to the former German Reich, and to the former free city of Gdansk. Because of its geographical situation and because of the history of its population, which came from all over Poland and abroad, the Gdansk community is more sensitive than other communities to threats posed by the international situation.

Henzler: Who comprises the "opposition" in your voivodship?

Bejger: It is composed of several extremists of Solidarity symbolized to some extent by people such as Walesa, Lis, Gwiazda, and Borusiewicz, who is active in the underground, and by some clergy, including Father H. Jankowski from St. Bridget's Parish. These extremists have the support of a few hundred people, who are as a rule politically lost.

Henzler: How do you solve conflicts created by the opposition?

Bejger: Always with great moderation, even on the occasions when the opposition comes out into the open. We employ the order-keeping forces only as a final resort. People criticize us at times saying that these factors take action too late and are too lenient. However, we do not want any unnecessary trouble and extreme situations. Since 1981 only one person was killed in the maritime region by a bullet fired from a weapon not used by the order-keeping forces. The circumstances of this death have still not been cleared up.

The main line of our efforts is political work to convince people and dissipate their doubts. We want to win them over to us and draw them away from the antisocialist forces, which once enjoyed considerable support from the Gdansk community, including segments of the workers class in 1981-82. Our political work has been successful, although we should not be satisfied with it because opposition activities continue and must still be reckoned with.

Henzler: Has this sociopolitical situation of your voivodship induced the party to use new forms of party work?

Bejger: Certainly. We continue to search for new forms of party work all the time. For example, we send groups of aktivs and additional lecturers to the enterprises in which the situation is difficult. We also give them increased assistance in instruction.

During martial law we introduced weekly meetings of party secretaries from the largest enterprises and we continue these meetings because comrades think that they are necessary. We provide an extensive telex information for enterprises and basic party echelons and publish the voivodship bulletin KONTAKT. Unfortunately, these materials are not always used effectively enough and do not reach all rank-and-file party members. It is mainly the leading cadres, secretaries, and aktivs who study them.

Henzler: Your research shows that some 50 percent of the party members feel they do not get enough information about events in the country.

Bejger: Precisely. And this despite the fact that so much relevant material is stacked up with party committees. You would think that nothing could be easier than to distribute and read it.

Henzler: What is the true situation in enterprises?

Bejger: The situation is complicated. When we note that problems and troubles begin to assert themselves in an enterprise, we send to it a group of comrades to find out why. For example, not so long ago we appraised the situation in the Klimor cooling equipment plant, in which various difficulties had provoked a protest and some workers had refused to receive their wages.

Henzler: Are there many such protests? Given the present legal restrictions, such protests illustrate to some extent the tension and moods among workers.

Bejger: No, there are not many protests and they have been on the wane recently, which is a result of the improved situation, especially of the improved flow of consumer goods to shops. It is also a result of work done by the economic administration, workers, self-management bodies, and trade unions.

Henzler Your party center of information and analyses has reported that 68.8 percent of shipyard workers declared that their material conditions were bad or rather bad and that 74.7 percent of them defined their housing situation in a similar way. Workers continue to feel that they are not comanagers of their enterprises, that their social conditions are worse, and that work organization anddiscipline are deteriorating. This influences their morale.

Bejger: It is true that shipyard wages are low in relation to what shipyard workers expect and need, even though these wages are amongthe highest in our voivodship. Many changes to improve the situation are continuing, but they are unable to influence moods all at once.

Henzler: Some 50 percent of your voivodship's workers have not joined the new trade unions. Despite party resolutions, one-third of the party members have not joined the new trade unions, which means that party discipline is not too good.

Bejger: This is true to some extent, although the rate of trade union membership of the working people, including PZPR members, has increased lately. However, party discipline is not the only factor in what you have said. There are other reasons, including those prevailing in the Klimor plant, which I have mentioned and in which one-third of the party members do not belong to the new trade unions. Party members work in various plants in the tricity. People with whom they work in the plants have nothing against them on account of their party membership, but they continue to tell them not to join the new "regime" trade unions. In some plants, including shipyards, many people continue to show sympathy for the previous trade unions and much aversion to the new ones. Many workers told me that they would wait and see what the new trade unions are capable of.

Primarily, this means that working people are greatly disappointed and have lost confidence in the previous trade unions, including Solidarity. That is why we all must do a great deal to ensure that the new trade unions acquire authority.

Henzler: Before December 1981 the Gdansk party organization was an area of lively and sharp ideological discussions, and various groups accused one another of deviations from principles. Do these discussions still continue, or have these "wings" been effectively eliminated?

Bejger: I would say that theyhave been effectively eliminated. The simple thing is that time and the difficult living conditions in the past few years have been responsible for the fact that the ninth party congress line has won the widest possible support and that those "wings" have almost naturally ceased to be as obvious as they were at one time. The polarization of views has lost its edge, which does not mean that it is not sharp here and there. Many comrades have really changed and now support us strongly in our implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions.

Henzler: Have they given up their views or are they waiting for the campaign before the 10th party congress?

Bejger: I expect that some views will be reasserted and that this will create some problems. I think that all discussions should deal with specific events. We must not allow "general" discussions on whether the party is revolutionary enough, who is a dogmatist and who a liberal, and so on and so forth. Such discussions are useless.

Not so long ago I had a meeting with "sharp" aktivs in Gdynia and I was asked by them why crosses and other religious symbols are carried by public buses. I asked them point-blank: Do you think I will remove these crosses myself? The comrades did not say a word. I said: You are the aktivs and you should talk with the bus depot party secretary, drivers, management, and party aktivs. Our directives state that no crosses can be hung in public transportation vehicles.

I also visited a Gdynia plant in which I saw a cross hanging in a hall. I asked: Comrades, is this a proper thing to do in a state enterprise? But every comrade turned his eyes away from me. I do not need their sham revolutionary elan when they come to see me in my committee room. It is not necessary to tell me that there is no place for crosses in public places. I was not born yesterday.

Henzler: Who decides what measures should be taken against planned actions by the opposition? Is it the voivoda who as head of the voivodship defense committee has certain powers, or is it the first secretary of the voivodship committee who is responsible for the voivodship's political situation?

Bejger: The one who decides that is the head of the Gdansk Internal Affairs Office. We evaluate the situation, make political decisions, and work out a program of counteractions , but the responsible heads of the appropriate units implement this program. For example, the head of the Internal Affairs Office safeguards public order and deploys the order-keeping forces in line with the situation. No one tells him how he should use these forces. This practice has proved itself in our voivodship.

Henzler: The Western radio stations claimed that a counterparade was held on May Day.

Bejger: There was no counterparade. There was a group of people who tried to join the march-past of secondary school youths and who disturbed public order in Wrzeszcz after the parade.

These people included mostly teenagers from schools, students, workers, those who do not work anywhere, and visitors from outside the tricity. These were disoriented people, many of whom are good, quiet workers, but who, as members of a mob, are susceptible to provocative slogans. It is not true what Walesa said that everything was blue on May Day because there were so many militiamen about. If this were true that small group of people would not have been able to penetrate the parade, which was bigger than ever before.

Henzler: During its session in Gdansk the Politburo said that party members in your voivodship "work in difficult, frontline conditions." What is this term "frontline?"

Bejger: This term was born at a time when Gdansk was the center of Solidarity extremists and when various antisocialist actions were initiated here.

Henzler: Does this frontline still exist?

Bejger: Yes, to some extent. There is no doubt that our voivodship is one of the most difficult ones, which does not mean that our comrades in Nowa Huta, Wroclaw or Warsaw are without troubles.

GDANSK PRIEST WARNED NOT TO INCITE PUBLIC UNREST

Gdansk Comments

LD091643 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The priest of St Bridget's Parish, Father Henryk Jankowski, was summoned to the Gdansk Prosecutor's Office today in connection with information regarding his abuse of religious functions for actions violating the legal order in force. During the conversation, Father Henryk Jankowski was reminded that he had availed himself of the benefit of the Amnesty Law, and he was warned that abuse of freedom of conscience and religious convictions for the purpose of evoking public unrest may bring about consequences envisaged by law. The meeting was attended by the director for religious affairs at the voivodship office and the representative of the episcopal curia in Gdansk.

AFP Describes Meeting

AU092122 Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 9 (AFP) -- Father Henryk Jankowski, priest to the Gdansk shipyards and a close associate of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, said he was warned by Polish authorities today to end what they termed "anti-state" activities in his church.

Deputy Public Prosecutor Halina Fijakowska-Swierczynska told Fr. Jankowski in a 45-minute meeting in Gdansk that if he continued the alleged activities, he would be stripped of an amnesty conferred on him in July last year, he said. Fr. Jankowski had been charged with abuse of religious office, a charge that carries a one- to 10-year jail term on conviction, before the charges were lifted by the amnesty.

In his appearance at the Public Prosecutors's Office, ordered by the Polish authorities, the priest was accused of making sermons that could cause "social disturbances," of using the church to show the emblem of a banned organization -- Solidarity -- and of making "insults against the state and the person of Jerzy Urban," the government spokesman.

Fr. Jankoswki said he had also been accused of abetting an exhibition at St. Bridget's Church to commemorate pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko, murdered by four members of the political police last October. The four police have been jailed for the killing.

During the interview, about 100 supporters of Fr. Rankowski gathered outside and chanted slogans in his name.

SOLIDARITY'S JURCZYK RELEASED AFTER DETENTION

AU111332 Paris AFP in English 2113 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 10 (AFP) -- Marian Jurczyk, a founder of the banned trades union "Solidarity", was released Saturday after being detained by police 48 hours, he told an AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reporter here. He said police accused him of writing and circulating Solidarity underground leaflets, which carries a possible penalty of three years prison. He said this was intimidation to discourage union militants from commemorating the coming fifth anniversary of the Aug. 30, 1980, agreements in Szczecin that authorized the independent trade unions. Mr. Jurczyk was one of the signers of those agreements.

LIST OF CANDIDATE SEJM DEPUTIES REPORTED

LD101505 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Summary] [No dateline as received] We give the national list of candidate Sejm deputies adopted by the National Electoral Council at its 5 August session.

Norbert Aleksiewicz, chairman of the Main Council of the National Union of Farmers, Agricultural Circles and Organizations;
Halina Auderska, chairman of the Union of Polish Writers;
Kazimierz Barcikowski;
Jadwiga Biedrzycka, chairwoman of the League of Polish Women;
Adolf Ciborowski, architect;
Franciszek Dabal, chairman of the Samopomoc Chlopska Cooperative;
Barbarc (?Enholc)-Narzynska, director of the Biblical Society;
Gerard Gabrys, miner, former Politburo member;
Jozef Gierowski, rector of the Jagiellonian University;
Witold Hensel, professor of archeology;
Jan Kaczmarek, chairman of the Supreme Technological Organization (NOT);
Jerzy Kawalerowicz, film director;
Jan Karol Kostrzewski, chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences;
Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, professor of sociology;
Jozef Koziol and Jozef Kukulka, deputy chairman of the ZSL;
Edmund Meclewski;
Kazimierz Modzelewski, deputy chairman of the SD;
Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association (ChSS);
Maciej Nalecz, a professor in the Polish Academy of Sciences;
Malgorzata Niepokulczycka, chairwoman of the Consumers' Federation;
Stanislawa Popiela, chairwoman of the Council of Circles of Rural Housewives;
Tadeusz Ryczaj, director of the WSK [expansion unidentified] in Mielec;
Robert Satanowski, musical conductor;
Wojciech Siemion;

Tadeusz Szelachowski, health minister;
Jerzy Szmajdzinski, Union of Socialist Polish Youth chief;
Marek Wieczorek, deputy chairman of the SD;
Krystyna Zielinska (?Zarzycka), journalist;
Zbigniew Zielinski, chairman of the Provincial Board of the Polish Catholic-Social Union;
Wojciech Zukrowski.

[All the names published in the item on page G 2 of the 7 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT subheaded "PAP Notes Candidates" are also present in the above list but have been omitted. The 31 names above, when added to the 19 previous given, make a total of 50, the complete list.]

PAP ON INCIDENT AT 'REVISIONIST' ESSEN CONGRESS

LD102224 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 10 Aug 85

["Symptomatic Incident in Essen" (by PAP political commentator) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 10 [Dateline as received] -- An incident which took place at the revisionist congress of the "Silesian Landsmannschaft" in Essen, when the speech by minister of welfare in the land government of the Rhine-Westphalia, Heinemann, caused uproar and whistles of those gathered, was not just an incident but also a symptom of dangerous trends that are, alas, increasingly evident in the FRG.

Do the FRG leaders really intend -- following this kind of experience -- to keep claiming that the revisionists beyond the Elbe are only an invention of the communist propaganda? Unfortunately, nothing seems to indicate they might ever give up this thesis.

It is a telling fact that CDU-CSU parliamentary floor's secretary, Rudolf Seiters, did not find a single word of criticism against the whistles and invectives in Essen and did not hesitate a second to start defending that community, overlooking the fact that the head of state was actually being insulted.

HUPALOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON NIK SEJM CONTROL

AU081125 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Aug 85 p 2

[Interview with Division General Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK), by Piotr Stefaniak: "NIK in the System of Sejm Control"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Stefaniak: What are NIK's plans concerning Sejm control this year?

Hupalowski: NIK always concentrates on current and complex socioeconomic and organizational-legal problems of national importance. This year, in accordance with the law and the instructions of the Government Presidium, we are checking the performance of chief economic and financial tasks. Through our controls, we will continue to increase the efficiency of the national economy and restore market equilibrium because the tasks stemming from the government austerity and anti-inflation programs are still valid. The further development of agriculture and the food economy, and improvement in the situation with regard to principles of social justice and their observance in the housing economy, and the efficient functioning of transportation and communications should be the focus of particular concern by administrative bodies, the political authorities, and the whole society.

The performance of these economic and organizational tasks, as well as other equally important ones, will require further improvement of the social, legal, and financial mechanisms of the economic reform.

The effective influence of contols within the new system of administration requires greater attention than in previous years. The most urgent matter in this sphere is to improve internal controls in enterprises, cooperatives, offices, and institutions. The PZPR Politburo highlighted the weight of this problem in its 16 October 1984 resolution.

Stefaniak: What steps are taken to ensure the effectiveness of NIK controls?

Hipalowski: One may examine the effectiveness of controls on two levels. First, the point is to conduct high-quality controls, point them in the right direction, remove discrepancies, formulate justified and feasible conclusions, and consistently implement these conclusions. Second, the effectiveness of controls depends to a considerable extent on the way in which the administrative, social, and political bodies and institutions to whom these conclusions are addressed relate to them.

From this point of view, the recently introduced practice of regularly examining the implementation of post-control conclusions at meetings on ministerial, central office, or voivod level is important for raising the effectiveness of NIK controls. The way in which ministers use NIK conclusions is also examined regularly by the Government Presidium, and sometimes even by the Council of Ministers. Any neglect in implementing NIK conclusions is subject to critical assessment by the government leadership, and the times for and ways of removing these shortcomings are set by it.

At one of its latest sessions, the Government Presidium decided to suggest to the next Sejm that it regularly examine the implementation of NIK post control conclusions in a given government office during meetings of the appropriate Sejm commission. No doubt this will improve the Sejm's political control over the administration even more, and at the same time will increase the effectiveness of NIK's controls.

By the way, it is worth noting that apart from these systematic improvements, NIK controls also bring tangible financial results. As a result of the 1984 controls, the state budget received Z2.3 billion that was due to it, and Z4.5 billion in losses were revealed, chiefly caused by mismanagement. The results of controls do not remain without personal consequences. Official sanctions were applied to 7,436 persons, including 773 occupying leadership posts. We have applied for criminal proceedings against 285 persons, including 125 in leadership posts.

Stefaniak: Do NIK's controls really cover the country's most vital social and economic development problems? In other words, does an excess of information not cloud one's view of the overall picture?

Hupalowski: We try to present the supreme political and state authorities with information in a comprehensive sense, in other words information that is highly generalized. I emphasize "try," because we do not succeed every time. In any case, I wish to stress, and not through a lack of modesty, that our post-control activity is viewed highly by deputies, as illustrated by the recognition for the work of NIK inspectors conveyed to me by Sejm commission presidiums. I say this in full knowledge that this positive assessment will commit us in the NIK to always carefully discharge our service function toward the highest state body of authority.

PENAL CODE CHANGED TO COUNTERACT BAD MANAGEMENT

LD061527 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Bad management must not pay, said Stanislaw Wyciszczak, director of the Criminal Proceedings Department of the Prosecutor General's Office, in an interview for PAP. The changes introduced into the Penal Code made counteracting signs of indifference to destruction of public property, waste of raw materials, machinery, and installations considerably more effective, in his opinion, but penal repression will always be just one factor in combatting bad management. It must be opposed primarily by proper internal control and by strengthening labor discipline and adhering to the principle that public property belongs to all of us.

FLOOD ALARM ANNOUNCED IN SEVERAL VOIVODSHIPS

LD100935 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] In Opole, Katowice, Wroclaw, Bielsko-Biala, Krakow, Tarnow, and Kalisz voivodships a flood alarm has been announced. In Walbrzych Voivodship the state of flood readiness continues. In Opole Voivodship almost 900 hectares of agricultural land have been flooded. In Katowice Voivodship 10,000 hectares are under water, and the evacuation of around 300 resident families -- as well as recreation centers belonging to the Anna and Jastrzebie coal mines -- has been ordered. Around 3,000 soldiers are involved in the fight against the flood. In Krakow Voivodship the situation is most difficult in Skawina Gmina. The level of water in the Vistula continues to rise. In Mowy Sacz the flood alarm was called off yesterday, although ferry crossings over the Dunajec River have been halted.

DRUGS EASILY OBTAINED, ADDICTION INCREASING

LD120924 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1933 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] In Poland the number of persons under threat from drug addiction is as many as 200,000. Eight pupils in every 10,000 take drugs. For the past couple of years now several dozen people have died of drug poisoning annually. Last year 115 such deaths were recorded. All these statistics are merely estimates, and are rather lower than the actual state of affairs. One thing is certain, however: the phenomenon is on the increase.

People become addicts for various reasons. Curiosity, the urgings of colleagues, or the search for a thrill seem to be the decisive factors. There is no great difficulty in obtaining narcotics in Poland. The most popular raw material is the poppy. It is cultivated in patches of up to 20 square meters by several hundred thousand farmers, who are admittedly aware of the formal prohibition on trade on poppy products, but most of whom are unaware of the phenomenon of drug addiction and its tragic effects.

SIWICKI VISITS POMORZE MILITARY DISTRICT

LD092103 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 9 Aug 85

[Text] The Army's fighting skills are being perfected at firing and training grounds. Soldiers are also helping with the harvest and standing guard at engineering installations threatened by the floods. Here is our report from a firing ground:

[Unidentified reporter] The firing ground of the Pomorze Military District: Tankers have been here for a dozen or so days now. They begin their training day early in the morning and end it late at night. They use this time for tactical and firing training at firing ranges and tactical zones. Here, as a result of training, tankers and sappers learn their fighting skills. Snipers, signallers, and artillerymen likewise.

The soldiers of the Pomorze Military District were visited at the training ground by National Defense Minister Army General Florian Siwicki. His visit provided the opportunity for frank, direct soldierly conversations about training, personal matters, and social and living conditions at the grounds.

Joint camps for Polish and Soviet soldiers have been arranged for a dozen years or so now. This is a concentration of friendship and comradeship-in-arms of mechanized and armored subunits. Army General Florian Siwicki showed interest in the course of joint training and in how soldiers make acquaintances and friends here.

This year's capricious summer weather has also affected the soldiers, but nothing can stop the air defense troops from training at the firing ground, because it is in these most difficult conditions that they are learning to service and use fighting equipment and armaments.

At one of the Pomorze Military District's garrisons National Defense Minister Army General Florian Siwicki met with professional cadres. They talked about tasks for the Army and soldiers who are party members before the approaching elections to the PPR Sejm.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH FRG'S STRAUSS IN NEPTUN

AU091045 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania received, in Neptun Resort, Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and prime minister of the Bavarian government of the FRG. During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the sides discussed aspects of Romanian-West German cooperation and various issues of the international political situation, particularly those related to disarmament, peace, security, understanding, and cooperation in Europe. Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

Further on Talks

AU091828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/8/1985 -- On Friday, August 9, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received at Neptun Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, Minister-President of the Land of Bavaria of the Federal Republic of Germany.

During this talk, President Nicolae Ceausescu and the minister-president of the Land of Bavaria approached a number of aspects of the Romanian-West German links and underscored the importance of more intensely developing collaboration between the two countries, of boosting trade and, in general, more powerfully encouraging Romanian-West German cooperation on multiple planes.

During the interview, a wide range of world political issues were also discussed. It was considered that under the current, extremely strained and serious circumstances, all countries, regardless of their sociopolitical systems, should rally their forces and cooperate actively to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, adopt tangible, firm measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, settle interstate differences peacefully, through negotiations, and set the international life on a new course to detente, peace and collaboration.

Special attention was paid to the situation on the European Continent where huge amounts of weapons, nuclear arms in particular, have accumulated. In light of such realities, the need was highlighted for intensified efforts to achieve disarmament, build up confidence and strengthen detente among states, build European security.

President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the significance Romania attaches to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and stressed that Romania had welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally institute a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests starting August 6. The Romanian head of state showed that the United States of America should give a positive answer so as corresponding understandings may be reached as soon as possible at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, in keeping with the peoples' wishes and expectations.

Opinions were exchanged on the world economic situation which emphasised the importance of a global, equitable solution to underdevelopment-related questions, to the developing countries' huge debt problem, and of the establishment of a new international economic order.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Franz Josef Strauss pointed to the open, useful character of their talk whose atmosphere was cordial and expressed their belief that they would contribute to a broader development of collaboration between Romania and the FRG, in their mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation in Europe and the world.

The interview was attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei.

AVRAM, PUNGAN RECEIVES TURKISH BUSINESSMEN

AU091557 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1444 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/8/1985 -- Friday, August 9, Ion Avram, deputy prime minister received Ersin Faralyali [Spelling as received] chairman of Turkey's Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Commodity Exchanges and Maritime Trade, who is leading a representative delegation of Turkish businessmen, industrialists and shipowners in their visit to Romania.

The meeting covered questions related to the further development of economic ties between Romania and Turkey in line with understandings made at the Romanian-Turkish summits. In context, stress was laid on the possibilities to deepen bilateral cooperation in energy, steel, mining and transport, as well as on third markets.

The same day, the head of the Turkish economic delegation was received by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

It was an opportunity to set new ways for the further growth of trade and economic cooperation between Romania and Turkey.

Taking part in the meetings was Sureyya Yuksel, Turkey's ambassador in Bucharest.

BRAZILIAN SENATORS CONCLUDE VISIT 10 AUGUST

AU101757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1702 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10.8 1985 -- Over August 1-10, Marcondes Gadelha, a Liberal Front Party senator, member of the executive board of the Federal Senate of Brazil, and Jose Ignacio Ferreira, a Brazilian Democratic Movement Party senator, head of the Constitutionality and Justice Commission of the Federal Senate of Brazil, paid an official visit to Romania.

During their stay in Romania, the guests were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Tamara Nobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and conducted talks with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of other ministries.

The Brazilian senators also met representatives of the executive committees of the people's and SDUF councils of the counties of Brasov and Constanta, in central and south-eastern Romania, and visited industrial, farming and sociocultural units in Bucharest and in several counties.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI MAPAM PARTY LEADER

AU091941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/8/1985 -- On Friday, August 9 RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received at Neptun El'azar Granot, secretary-general of the United Workers Party-MAPAM of Israel who is paying a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, the guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute on behalf of the leadership of the United Workers Party of Israel.

El'azar Granot warmly congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu on the anniversary of 20 years since his election to the office of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and expressed appreciation for the achievements the Romanian people have scored over the respective interval.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and in his turn conveyed a warm salute, as well as his best wishes to the secretary general of the United Workers Party of Israel, to the party leadership and all its militants.

During the interview, the wish was highlighted to develop the links of collaboration between the RCP and the United Workers Party of Israel, to expand contacts, interchanges of delegations and exchanges of information for better a mutual acquaintance, in the interests of the two parties and peoples, of the strengthening of their friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Israeli peoples. [sentence as received]

Views were also exchanged on the course of the international situation. In context, special attention was to the Middle East situation, with the stress falling on the need for an intensification of the political and diplomatic efforts to solve the conflict and achieve peace in that zone.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the position consistently promoted by the Romanian Communist Party, by Romania, stressing that the RCP and the Romanian state were for a global negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict, for a just and durable peace in the region on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, the ensurance of the independence, sovereignty and integrity of all states in that zone. Nicolae Ceausescu underscored once again the significance of an international conference on the Middle East under UN aegis in which all countries concerned - including the Palestine Liberation Organization - the Security Council permanent members and other states that could make a contribution to the resolution of the problems and achievements of peace in that area should take part.

During the talk it was considered that the only way to settle the situation in the Middle East was through negotiations, with all the sides involved in the conflict showing their wish to constructively and peacefully solve the complex problems in that part of the world.

The MAPAM secretary-general outlined the stance of the United Workers Party of Israel on the situation in the Middle East, as well as the ways and modalities of solving the problems in that area.

The need was highlighted to work firmly for the political settlement of all interstate litigious issues, for the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race in the first place, for international disarmament, detente and security.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the secretary general of the United Workers Party of Israel expressed their conviction that their exchanges of opinions would contribute to the development of the ties between the two parties and peoples.

The interview, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Also present were Avraham Rozenkier, MAPAM secretary in charge of international affairs, and Batia Kenan, the party's spokesman.

GIOSAN RECEIVES ANGOLAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU091735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1558 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text], Bucharest, Agerpres 09.08.1985 -- A parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Paulo Teixeira Jorge, first secretary of the People's Assembly, arrived in Bucharest on Friday, August 9, for a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The delegation includes deputies Moises Manace, Polo Prazeres Olimpio and Inacio Matos Cardoso.

Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by deputies.

The same day, the Grand National Assembly chairman had an interview with the Angolan parliamentarians when information was exchanged on the activity of the two parliaments and the joint wish was expressed to enhance their contribution to the development of the manysided collaboration between the two countries and peoples. The need was also highlighted to increase the contribution of the parliaments and parliamentarians in Romania and Angola to the fight for disarmament, peace and understanding in the world.

VLAJKOVIC GOES TO LIBYA, BEGINS TALKS 11 AUG

Departure from Belgrade

LD110752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0725 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, left this morning for an official friendly visit to Libya at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. Radovan Vlajkovic and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will hold talks on bilateral cooperation -- which is developing favorably in all spheres -- on the international situation and particularly on the preparations for the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Luanda.

The president of the SFRY Presidency was accompanied on his visit to Libya by Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary for national defense.

Radovan Vlajkovic and his associates were seen off at Belgrade airport by Nikola Ljubicic, member of the Yugoslav Presidency; Dmitrije Tasic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other officials.

Arrival in Tripoli

LD111357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are linked by ties of traditional friendship. Our two countries foster the continued practice of mutual meetings and have been holding friendly dialogue for many years," Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in a statement for the public immediately on his arrival in Tripoli.

President Vlajkovic added that there are no open issues or problems between Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah and that relations are developing on the basis of the long tradition of mutual respect and friendship, the foundations of which were laid by President Tito and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

The president of the SFRY Presidency then recalled that all summit meetings have always been an open and friendly dialogue about topical problems of international life and the development of bilateral cooperation. On this occasion, as well, this dialogue will be continued, such that there will be discussion of all the issues currently confronting the modern world and the Nonaligned Movement.

Radovan Vlajkovic also pointed to the importance of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which, he underlined, is developing very successfully for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

President of the Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic and his entourage arrived at noon today for an official and friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamamiriyah.

A welcome ceremony was held at Tripoli airport for President Vlajkovic. Immediately after alighting from the aircraft President Vlajkovic cordially exchanged greetings with his host, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The high-ranking Yugoslav guest was also met and greeted by Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership; Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress; and members of the government and other prominent personalities. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Tripoli and the SFRY ambassador in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Vuko Dragasevic, with embassy staff, were also in the welcoming party.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, is accompanied on his visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary of national defense; Dusan Litvinovic, foreign policy advisor to the president of the SFRY Presidency, and other officials.

After the usual military honors, the guest and his host left by car for the center of the city and then took the Mediterranean coastal highway to the Blue Palace, the residence to be occupied by President Vlajkovic over the next few days.

Yugoslav-Libyan summit-level talks will begin late this afternoon in Tripoli.

Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD111754 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Radio Newsreel program]

[Text] Official top-level Libyan-Yugoslav talks got under way in the Blue Palace in Tripoli this evening. Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency and the Libyan leader, Al-Qadhdhafi, talked about activities within the framework of the nonaligned movement, prior to the ministerial meeting in Luanda and the eighth summit. They also touched on events in the Near and Middle East, Africa, especially following the OAU summit; and other hotbeds of crisis in the world. As regards bilateral relations, President Vlajkovic and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed satisfaction with relations between Yugoslavia and Libya.

SLOVENE TU LEADERS EXPECT LABOR UNREST IN FALL

AU101503 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 85 p 3

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 7 Aug -- The talks today between the presidents and secretaries of the intercommunal and city trade union councils and Francek Herg, vice president of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia, unambiguously showed that these trade union officials look forward to September, and the fall months in general, with some fear. This may be an indication that the trade unions are preparing to grapple in a more organized and efficient manner with the big and complex problems facing many working collectives in the economy and in social activities because of losses, increased stocks, and the shortage of funds to pay personal incomes on a current basis and finance current operations.

The worst blow to the standard of living is yet to come, when the increase in housing rents, utilities, heating, and some other goods and services that are necessities under "monopoly" supply begin to take effect. On the other hand, the majority of associated labor organizations will be in a much worse financial position than before the mass summer vacations and will lack funds for further "harmonizing" personal incomes with the increase in the cost of living.

At the moment trade union activists do not note any large number of work stoppages except in a number of large and small organizations in Maribor, Celje, and some other regions, but everybody considers this to be a temporary lull, or rather that potential dissatisfaction is intensifying.

From the short August reports by several representatives of the intercommunal trade union councils we discern that workers display strong solidarity when personal incomes and so-called technological surplus (dismissal or transfer of workers to other organizations) are at stake and that they do not consent to radical solutions. The impression is that trade union officials consider this worker solidarity to be, to a certain extent, a difficulty and a problem in resolving these and similar questions.

SLOVENE WORKERS RETURN UNION CARDS IN PROTEST

AU111254 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 11 (AFP) -- A group of 25 workers at a factory in Radovljica in northern Yugoslavia have handed back their membership cards in the sole union organisation to protest what they term their unduly low pay and the unduly high pay of some local officials, press reports here said today. The workers noted in a letter that the union was ineffective in its job of protecting their interests.

Observers said this was the first time such discontent had been expressed openly in Yugoslavia.

The reports said that officials in the small region of Slovenia, the most prosperous republic in the country, earned between 170,000 dinars and 208,000 dinars a month (between 620 and 760 dollars, at the official rate) and the local union leader earned 208,000 dinars in July. But the workers earned on average 35,000 dinars (about 120 dollars), between one fifth and one sixth as much, and were unimpressed by official explanations that officials' pay was in line with plans for 1985.

STOJANOVIC SPEAKS ON 'UNFAVORABLE SITUATIONS'

AU080806 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[E. Demirovic report]

[Excerpts] Zubacki Ubli, 4 Aug -- At Zubacki Ubli, where the borders of the socialist republics of Montenegro, Croatia, and Bosnia-Hercegovina meet, the central celebrations of the traditional 23d meeting of brotherhood and unity of the youth and the people of this region was held.

Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at a large people's meeting attended by over 50,000, in the presence of delegations of the three republics and 12 neighboring communes of the region.

Nikola Stojanovic recalled that in the postwar period we had many difficulties, but having successfully mastered them, we are somehow inclined to forget them. However, at this moment we are particularly occupied with our situation and difficulties. Our country is in a very complex situation; we have entered complex conditions and contradictions, which have a very pronounced economic, social, and even political aspect, he said.

We are now facing high inflation. It has, so to speak, "taken our breath away," for its consequences are increasingly felt and suffered every day, especially by those parts of the workers class and the working people -- let me say, the pure proletarians -- who, regardless of how they work, cannot create income that would be adequate to their work and its results. There are numerous pensioners and others who can barely "make ends meet." We have said all this on more than one occasion, and concluded that one should embark on a new action, but the situation nevertheless has not changed essentially either in the economy or in social relations. We see that inflation continues drastically to cancel all the results and to create trouble. Saying this, I do not want to negate the efforts made and the significant results achieved in some areas. However, it has been shown that this is not enough to make a resolute break with economic practice and belief and conduct that essentially deviate from the principles of self-management and economic laws.

Further in his speech, Nikola Stojanovic particularly stressed: Our society experiences certain unfavorable situations and trends. Among them, autarky and regionalism based on partial interest are most prominent, and they are blind to such an extent that all this will cost us dearly, so that radical changes are really needed. However, confusion has been created, or is intended to be created, about these necessary changes -- as if the necessity and the nature of these changes were not very clearly stated in the stabilization program.

We are very loquacious in defending the rights and interests of the workers class, but many have been struck by blindness and do not see and do not want to see that such inflation most directly endangers the rights and interests of the workers class. We are very loquacious in defense of the position and role of the republics and provinces, but we do not see that it is precisely because of the strengthened statisms and autarky that the overall situation is taking an unfavorable turn precisely for the constitutional role of the republics and provinces and the equal positions of the peoples and nationalities.

It is very important, Nikola Stojanovic went on to say, that proposals of measures to regulate the system, which are now before the Federal Assembly, should be adopted as soon as possible. As is known, the adoption of these laws, he said, has been seriously delayed and is suffering difficulties, which are primarily of a political nature. He said that great differences have been manifested: Until now we have been able to blame the Federal Executive Council for not preparing the proposals in good time. Against whom should we now point our finger because of this situation in the SFRY Assembly?

MARKOVIC ADDRESSES VLADICIN HAN AKTIV 3 AUGUST

AU090926 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 85 p 6

[D. Kocic report]

[Excerpts] Vladicin Han, 3 Aug -- By the end of the year we think that we will have a lower rate of inflation than now, which is the opposite of the expectations of some economists, who assert that the rate of inflation at the end of the year will go into three figures.

This was pointed out at the beginning of his speech by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his conversation with the economic and political aktiv of the Vladicin Han commune last night.

Speaking about the question of unity in the SR of Serbi, Markovic pointed out that the very fact that the question has been raised in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, that it has been and will be seriously discussed is a great step forward.

I do not say that all the specific questions have now been resolved, but a platform has been built, which offers the possibility for solving the questions more successfully and for overcoming certain differences. One should behave responsibly in this respect.

I must say that many questions have accumulated, ranging from the functioning of the political system and relations in Serbia up to the laws regulating the system. All these are things that have long been unsolved, but which we avoided for years. Now we have reached a situation where we msut solve them, where there is no more avoiding and postponing them. This in itself creates some tension in society, and one must understand it.

Speaking about some open questions on the functioning of the political system, Markovic stressed that one gets the impression from the interpretations of public discussions in public media that the gap is wider than it actually is.

The gap exists, differences in interests exist, differences in views also exist. But if we decide for a democratic discussion, is it not normal that there are different positions at the beginning of the discussion and that different interests are manifested that are overcome through arguments? What is more normal than that? Constantly insisting on differences, we in fact press for closed discussions. We must insist on solving matters most efficiently, but we must not get disgusted as if obsessed by monolithism and a belief that unity in the LC and society means unanimity at every stage. I wanted to say that the beginning of the discussion about the functioning of the political system was experienced as if there were insurmountable differences in views on the existing political system. Differences exist; I think that not all of them have been mastered yet, but many have been overcome in the discussions to date, Dragoslav Markovic said in the discussion with the political and economic aktiv of the Vladicin Han commune.

'HOSTILE GROUP' FROM NEVESINJE CHARGED

LD091504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Mostar, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Today following a completed investigation, in the Mostar District Public Prosecutor's Office, charges were brought against six members of a hostile group from Nevesinje, whose pro-chethnik and nationalist activity was uncovered by the security organs last month.

Charges were brough against Risto Radovic, 33, from Donja Bijenja village near Nevesinje, a construction worker temporarily employed in Austria, for taking part in hostile activity against Yugoslavia. Other members of thegroup, Olga Radovic, 20, from Donja Bijenja, an unemployed administrative technician; Slobodanka Radovic, 22 , from Donja Bijenja, an administrative technician; laborer Tomislv Dabic, 20, from Lakat village; laborer Djoko Beatovic, 28, from Miljevac village; and laborer Goram Lemez, 24, from Sarajevo, are charged with the criminal act of hostile propaganda.

The investigation established that while temporarily employed in Vienna the accused Risto Radovic got in touch with extreme Chetnik emigres Vladimir Zecevic and Trifko Vrtikapa and agreed to take part in hostile activity against Yugoslavia. His task was to propagate ideas of Serbian nationalism and Chetnik ideology among Yugoslavs in Vienna, distribute Chetnik papers and other propaganda material and smuggle and distribute this material in Yugoslavia.

Radovic was engaged in this sort of activity for a considerable period, as well as in organizing social meetings in his Vienna apartment at which he propagated ideas of Chetnik ideology and greater-Serbia nationalism. At such gatherings participants sang hostile songs in which the Yugoslav sociopolitical system and most prominent officials were attacked and slighted in a rude and vulgar manner. Such songs were even recorded on tapes that Radovic, personally or through other persons, smuggled into and distributed in Nevesinje, Sarajevo, and some other places in the country. At similar social meetings that he organized both in his house and the houses of his close relatives in Nevesinje, most often to coincide with some religious festivals, Takic spoke, apart from the already mentioned topics, about Serbs being threatened in Yugoslavia, not being on an equal footing with other nations, and so forth.

In the investigation it was established that during their stay in Vienna Olga and Slobodanka Radovic actively participated in propagating hostile ideology at Risto Radovic's social gatherings, and that they had smuggled into an distributed in Yugoslavia a large quantity of propagand a material. The accused Dabic, Beatovic, and Lemez are charged with taking and distributing these materials in the country.

The trial of this hostile group, for which the extention of custody was requested, will most likely be held either at the end of this month or the beginning of next month in Mostar District Court.

FEC SESSION DISCUSSES NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD091541 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- At a session held under the chairmanship of Dr Majat Sukovic today, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] considered and adopted the platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Luanda.

In his report Budimir Lomcar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, pointed out the significance of the conference at the present juncture of political and economic developments in the world and indicated the main questions due to be discussed at this meeting on nonaligned countries. Expressing its support for the attitudes formulated in the platform, the FEC particularly stressed the need for the conference in Luanda, acting on the basis of a comprehensive appraisal of international developments, to further strengthen the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and worldwide factor in international relations, reaffirm the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, and create the conditions necessary for even more dynamic activity of the Nonaligned Movement in resolving the key international political and economic problems.

Due to the death of Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, the council appointed a Yugoslav delegation to attend the funeral of the late president. The delegation will be headed by Dr Maijat Sukovic, FEC vice-president.

Proceeding from the fact that the late President Burnham was deeply dedicated to the policy of nonalignment and its original principles, and that he persistently strove to ensure the constant development of Yugoslav-Guyanan relations as a tried a tested friend of Yugoslavia and great admirer of President Tito and his work, the FEC passed a decision declaring 1 day of national mourning in Yugoslavia on Sunday, 11 August, the day of the late president's funeral. SFRY flags will be flown at half mast on the buildings of federal and other state bodies in Belgrade.

The FEC also passed a number of current economic policy decisions.

USSR'S AKHROMEYEV VISITS CEMETERIES, MONUMENTS

AU091116 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3-4 Aug 85 p 9

[Text] Kragujevac, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, who is visiting our country as a guest of Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, visited today the Cemetery of the Liberators of Belgrade, the monument to the Soviet veterans, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Avala.

Marshal Akhromeyev laid flowers and paid tribute to the liberators of Belgrade and the Soviet veterans who lost their lives in an air crash when arriving for the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade.

At Avala, Marshal Akhromeyev was informed about the Belgrade operation and the joint actions by units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and the Red Army in liberating the SFRY capital.

In the course of the day, the chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff also visited the Kragujevac October memorial park where the hosts informed him about the evil deeds of the fascist occupiers in this part of the country, the heroism of the people of the region, and their participation and share in the liberation war and socialist revolution of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF ARAB SUMMIT

LD101818 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Aug 85

[From the "Chronicle of the Day" program; commentary on the Arab summit in Casablanca by Milika Sundic]

[Text] The summit adopted a decision on forming two goodwill committees: one to mediate in Syria's conflict between Jordan and Iraq and the other to help bring about peace between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Iraq, and the PLO. However, judging from the present state of affairs, since the problems in question did not start yesterday, it is very unlikely that either of the two above-mentioned committees will manage to reconcile the quarreling parties. Let us recall that Syria and Libya are strongly opposed to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord on starting the negotiations with the United States, because they consider this the betrayal of the Palestinian cause. On the other hand, they are in full solidarity with Iran and its war with neighboring Iraq. Syria and Libya will also not agree with the Casablanca summit support to the PLO, as a legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, because this represents a support to Yasir 'Arafat, whose leadership is opposed by Damascus and Tripoli.

Hassan II, king of Morocco and Casablanca Summit host, has been charged with a duty to brief Reagan and Gorbachev, leaders of the United States and the USSR, about the results of the summit, in other words to meet them before their November meeting in Geneva, on which occasion the two statesmen will discuss the Middle East situation. However, by contrast with the United States, which has been in favor of the Arab summit in Casablanca right from the beginning and is likely to support some of its decisions, it remains to be seen what attitudes the USSR will adopt toward the summit and its results. Judging by everything, the USSR will accept neither of the solutions concerning the Middle East, least of all the Palestinian problem, which would not be in line with Syrian attitudes. This brings about the question whether Mikhail Gorbachev will want to meet King Hassan II of Morocco at all. So far, prospects are very poor and it is hard to anticipate whether anything will change in the foreseeable future.

The USSR is in favor of convening an international meeting on the Middle East at which it will, of course, participate, but the United States and Israel are opposed to that. The Arab summit in Casablanca -- in other words, its decisions -- does not even mention an international conference on the Middle East, which favors the U.S. attitude that relations between Arabs and Israelis can be tackled only through a direct dialogue, that is, the Camp David formula.

True, the Casablanca summit did not adopt the Jordanian-Palestinian accord on joint action either, though positive support was given to it in light of the assessment that the accord is in keeping with the Arab peace plan signed in Fes. Contrary to the attitudes of Syria and Libya on the Iran-Iraq war, the Arab summit gave its support to Iraq and condemned Iran for refusing to accept a peaceful solution to the Gulf conflict. With such an attitude and other adopted decisions the Casablanca summit only reaffirmed that discord which exists in the Arab world continues to be insurmountable.

SFRY DELEGATE ELECTED ITU CONFERENCE PRESIDENT

AU091616 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpt] A world administrative conference on communication work, the use of the geostationary satellite orbit, and the planning of space services using it is being held in Geneva under UN auspices, organized by the International Telecommunications Union [ITU]. The conference will last 6 weeks and delegations of 160 countries are attending. Velimir Zugic, member of the Yugoslav delegation and technical director Radio-Television Belgrade, reports from Geneva:

[Zugic] Special honor was paid to Yugoslavia at the first plenary session, by electing Professor Dr Ilija Stojanovic, of the Belgrade University Faculty for Electrical Engineering, head of the Yugoslav delegation, as president of the conference.

Exceptional strategic significance is attached to this conference, because satellites in a geostationary orbit may be used for military purposes in addition to peaceful applications.

The Yugoslav delegation came with a prepared platform. Of course the chief stress is the peaceful use of space, and it is especially pointed out that equal conditions for access by all countries to the geostationary orbit must be achieved. We advocate that concrete planning be made for certain frequency ranges, especially for the fixed satellite links and for television links between the earth and the satellites which will broadcast television casts to the earth.

MAMULA VISITS FIRE-STRICKEN AREA NEAR MAKARSKA

LD092200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Baska Voda, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Today Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, visited the area near Makarska that had suffered from fires. In Baska Polje he met with the officers responsible for the organization of firefighting and prevention in the Yugoslav People's Army, and the officers whose units took part in putting out fires along the Adriatic coast.

During this meeting long-term measures to be taken immediately in the Yugoslav People's Army to ensure that its ability with regard to fire fighting and prevention in its establishments is raised to a higher level and that fire fighting and prevention in sociopolitical communities becomes more successful were stressed.

The officers briefed the federal secretary on the activity of the Yugoslav People's Army units that, in the last 52 days, took part in extinguishing 38 fires, of which 24 started on the Adriatic coast. These were the biggest fires and the Yugoslav People's Army units were engaged in precisely those places where it was most difficult to bring fires under control. Nearly 5,000 servicemen and officers were involved in the operations, as well as 3 antifire aircraft, 26 helicopters, 6 transport aircraft, 15 ships and several dozen other vessels, 214 automobiles, a large number of fire fighting vehicles, army engineering equipment and antifire devices. Fire-fighting aircraft took part in putting out 17 of the biggest fires. They conducted 1,899 flights, dropped 10,190 metric tons of water, and carried out 1,957 landings in order to fill tanks with water. Pilots flew five times as many missions are as normally allowed, and in order to achieve maximum results they flew as low as possible to make their "water bombs" more effective.